



EXPLANATION
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(Metamorphosed)

(Areas of subaqueous deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines; metamorphism is indicated by hachures combined with the line patterns)

Gaffney marble
(Fine-grained to medium-grained, bluish-gray to white marble)

Blacksburg schist
(Rocks of variable character, ranging from beds resembling fine-grained schist or phyllite)

Kings Mountain quartzite with Draytonville conglomerate member
(Ckw, white quartzite facies, chiefly angular interlocking grains of quartz with a few scales of mica; thin bed underlying Blacksburg schist; Ckc, chloritic-schistose quartzite facies, of variable composition and texture; composed chiefly of quartz with either chlorite or sericite or both; Ckk, kyanite quartzite facies, dark-gray to brownish rock of variable texture; chiefly quartz and kyanite, with smaller amounts of other minerals; Ccd, Draytonville conglomerate member, hard thick-bedded quartz conglomerate altered almost to a gneiss; thin bed folded in older rocks)

UNCONFORMITY
Battleground schist
(chiefly gray, bluish, bluish-black, and mottled white and bluish sericite schist, with muscovite schist members; Abm, at top, and conglomerate bed, Abc, near base; Abc, sericite schist)

UNCONFORMITY
Carolina gneiss
(interbedded gneisses and schists, including mica gneiss and mica schist, garnet gneiss and garnet schist, kyanite gneiss and kyanite schist, staurolite schist, marble beds, and some granitoid layers)

IGNEOUS ROCKS
(In part metamorphosed)
(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs; metamorphism is indicated by hachures)

Diabase dikes
(gray to dark-gray, coarse-grained biotite granite with porphyritic facies; intrusive into Roan gneiss)

Yorkville granite
(light-gray muscovite-biotite granite, little metamorphosed; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses)

Whiteside granite
(light-gray muscovite-biotite granite, little metamorphosed; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses)

Pegmatite
(sheets, lenses, and irregular masses cutting Carolina and Roan gneisses and Bessemer and Whiteside granites)

Bessemer granite
(fine-grained muscovite-biotite granite much metamorphosed; intrusive into Carolina and Roan gneisses; narrow incursions of Roan gneiss in places)

Soapstone, pyroxenite, and allied basic rocks
(occur chiefly in or associated with masses of Roan gneiss, but some isolated bodies appear in Carolina gneiss and Bessemer granite)

Roan gneiss
(chiefly hornblende schist, hornblende gneiss, schistose diorite, and diorite; in places interbedded with layers of mica schist, mica gneiss, garnet schist, and garnet gneiss; intrusive into Carolina gneiss, Rig, Roan gneiss closely injected by Bessemer granite)

Faults

CAMBRIAN

ALGONKIAN

ARCHEAN

TRIASSIC

LATE CARBONIFEROUS?

LATE CARBONIFEROUS

IN PART ARCHEAN

IN PART

ARCHEAN

H.M. Wilson, Geographer.
Van.H. Manning, in charge of section.
Topography by W.L. Miller.
Control by C.B. Kendall.
Surveyed in 1906.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1906.

Scale 62500
1 2 3 4 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of June 1931

Geology by Arthur Keith and D.B. Sternett.
Surveyed in 1908-1912.